## THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

The Papal Messengers Out from Rome for the United States.

BEARING THE BERRETTA

A New York Priest Fetes His Holiness

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY GABLE. Rome, March 19, 1875.

Mgr. Roncetti, the ab-legate of His Holiness the Pope, who has been intrusted to take the berrette to New York, and Count Maretoschi, of the Pope's Noble Guards, the bearer of the official notification of the elevation to the purple to His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, will leave the Eternal City at half past nine this evening for Paris, on their

THE DAY OF DEPARTURE FROM EUROPE.

The day of the sailing from Europe for the United States will be fixed at the residence of the Papal Nuncio in Paris.

A NEW YORK PRIEST ENTERTAINS THE MES-

The Very Rev. J. T. Hecker, of New York, a member of Cardinal McCloskey's Council. gave a dinner to the Pontifical messengers today, which took place at the American College by courtesy of Mgr. Chatard, President of the institution.

ALFONSO'S CAUSE RECOMING POPULAR IN THE PARIS, March 19, 1875.

Cabrera's convention with the Alfonsists has produced a deep impression on the Carlists. Several officers suspected of favoring King Alfonso have been arrested at Estella.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY COMPETENT TO DECLARE A LEGISLATIVE DISSOLUTION

PARIS, March 19, 1875. The Ministers stated at a meeting of the Bureaux to-day that the question of dissolution was subject solely to the decision of the Assembly, but that it would be dangerous to foreign and domestic relations to fix the date long before the event.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN LEGISLATION AGAINST ECCLESIASTICAL PRIVILEGES.

BERLIN, March 19. 1875. In the Landtag to-day all the clauses of the Ecclesiastical bill were adopted, and the bill passed

GERMANY AND CHINA.

BERLIN, March 19, 1875. The German frigate Artadne has been ordered to Swatow to support the demand for indemnity for the plundering of the bark Purst Bismarck.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

LONDON, March 19, 1875. No. 96 Strand, and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 19, 1875. Belgium and Portugal have ratified the postal

JOHN MITCHEL

THE IRISH PATRIOT REFORMER AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

LONDON, March 19-Midnight. A despatch from Newry states that Mr. Mitchel

is worse. He is sinking fast, and his life is despaired or.

CUBA.

SPANISH ARMY REINFORCEMENTS LANDED. HAVANA, March 19, 1875. General Carbo, the new Segundo Cabo, and 700 soldiers arrived to-day from Spain.

Spanish gold, 224 a 225; American do., 226 a 227. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 88 a 89 premium; abort sight, 90 a 92 premium; 60 days, gold, 115 a 116 premium; short sigat, 118 a 120 premium; on London, 141 a 143 premium; on Paris, 117 a 119 premium. Sugar arm.

A NEWSPAPER EDITOR SHOT.

VINELAND, N. J., March 19, 1975. The most intense excitement prevails at this place over the shooting of Mr. Carruth, editor of the paper here, by Charles K. Landis, well known as "Father of Vineland." 'It appears an article was published in the paper, in which, however, no names were mentioned, which Landis believed referred to him, and at ten o'clock this morning he went to the office of Carruth, and, after angry words, a shot was heard. Investigation disclose the fact that Carruth was mortally wounded. Landis was immediately arrested. The leeting against him is very great and threats of innching have been made. To avoid trouble the authorities have been made. To avoid trouble the authorities have removed Landis to the jail at Bridgeton. Carruth was alive at half-past tweive o'clock, but ine doctors have given up all hope of his recovery. Mr. Carruth was alive at half-past three o'clock, but his physicians say he cannot last over night. The following is the article which appeared in the Independent:—

night. The following is the article which appeared in the Independent:—

A prominent Vinciander sat down by the side of his loving wife on the soft, and looked up into her eyes and railed her "a duck and "a birdle" and "a rabbit" and alled her "a duck and "a birdle" and "a rabbit" and alled her "a duck and "a birdle" and "a rabbit" and alled her he learn the use of a revolver, so that in his absence she could notect their home and silverware, and defend the honor of Vinciand. Then he went of and bought an elegant seven-shooter and a nice target. Then he set up the target in one end of the parior, and gave her a first lesson in shooting. Then he told her he wanted she should practice every day, then he wanted she should practice every day, then he went away for a week. When he returned he f and the revolver on the other side of the looking-glass. The parior door resembled a bad case of smalipox, and the turniture looked as though it had been industing in a wrestle with a Burlington county half storm. Did he walk up to his wife and sicken her with the endearing names of all the birds and four-footed beasts? Not much! He marched out that the street in his shirt steeves with but one boot on, and that patched over the but toe. Then he went gallowing hy and down, teiling every man he haven gallowing hy and down, teiling every man he haven of and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the weeksh.

and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the wretch."

In this article Mr. Landis considered that reference was made to him, and hence the shooting. Landis, after reading the article in this week's Independent, visited Mr. Carruth's office, and the latter, being absent, was sent for. As he came in the door Landis presented a pistol, when Carruth ran from the office into the workshop, followed by Landis, who shot him as he was trying to get out of the door lending down stairs. The ball entered inc back of the head and ledged in the brain. The irrends of Mr. Landis here assert that there was stated in some of the papers, and it is claimed that there is a decided reaction in public sentiment relative to the distressing occurrence of this morning, it being generally acknowledged that through the columns of his paper, the Independent, appor Mr. Landis and his family during the past three years were a great provocation. At the latest accounce Mr. Carruth was still alive.

## FURIOUS FLOODS.

More Towns Inundated and Partly Destroyed.

The Ordeal of Port Deposit, Bainbridge and Marietta.

FLEEING FROM THE FRESHETS

Men, Women and Children Spending a Night on the Hill Tops.

THRILLING ESCAPES.

Touching Heroism of a Little Girl.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION.

Rising of the Current of the Father of Waters.

THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY. THE MISPORTUNE OF PORT DEPOSIT-A FEARFUL INUNDATION-ESCAPE OF THE INHABITANTS TO THE HILLS, WHERE THEY SPEND THE MIGHT UNSHELTERED.

PORT DEPOSIT. Md., March 19, 1875. Railroad communication within five miles of this town both on the Port Deposit and the Baltimore Central Railroads has been suspended. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been abandoned, and all messages are despatched from the house of the operator, which has not yet been reached by the flood. POST DEPOSIT AND THE NEIGHBORING INUNDATED



The dreaded ice gorge at Sunburg broke yesterday afternoon and came sweeping down with motive velocity. It is stated that the current The ice formed itself in hillocks and soon became compact, causing a sudden rise of about seven o'clock all the wharves were sub-merged, and while members of families had scarcely finished their evening repast the flood forced itself into Main street, covering the street and sidewalks. So sudden was its effect that those who were inundated had scarcely time to vacate their residences and to secure such articles of furniture as they desired to protect. Women and children rushed from the houses to seek any shelter, while the men endeavored, as far as possible, to aid their more unfortunate neighbors. In several of the houses inundated there were sick people, and in one a lady eighty years of age safety and taken to other quarters. Numbers of people flocked to the adjoining hill, known as Mount Ararat, where they remained all night, striving to keep warm with the aid of bedquitts and camp fires. The main street is about one and a half miles in length, and its entire distance was within a short time completely covered with water, which had attained a depth of several feet.

CASES OF RESCUE.

The boats of a number of fishermen were quickly brought into requisition and paddled along the watery highway. Mr. Anthony Davis, a lumber merchant, procured a boat, and, with the assistance of his bookkeeper, manned it and went to his office for the purpose of saving some valuable papers. They endeavored to return, but their boat became unmanageable, and there was danger of its being swept off by the current into the blockade of ice in the river. A gentleman, observing their danger from a neighboring house, threw out a clothe's line, but it snapped as though it had been a watch chain. Another gentieman, who had been standing on the top of a nigh flight of steps, procured in the meantime a large coil of rope, and with its assistance the two

large coil of rope, and with its assistance the two men were rescued. A dry goods dealer, named Abrams, was in his store at the time the water began to rise so rapidly, and his cries attracted the attention of several men, and with some difficulty he was taken out.

The railroad depot, from appearances at the present time, is situated in the middle of the river, and it would be difficult to discern in what locality the railroad track is situated. The tracks on both the Baiumore Central and the Port Deposit roads are blocked up for considerable distances outside of the town with blocks of ice washed up from the river and allowed to remain.

GOOD SAMARATANISM.

washed up from the river and allowed to remain.

GOOD SAMARATANISM.

The population here is about 2,200, and it is estimated the freshet has driven at least two-thirds of that number from their houses. Many are well cared for, nowever, and not the least destitution exists. From the situation of the town the residences on high street are in no danger of being visited by the inundation, and the people who occupy them are caring well for their addicted townstolk. The upper stories of the academy and churches were converted into dormitories, but scarcely an inhabitant passed an hour in sleep during the entire night.

THE LOSSES. THE LOSSES.

THE LOSSES.

The damage thus har experienced by pusiness men and householders cannot at this nour be salely estimated. The principal losses are those of the lumber dealers, whose stock has been almost entirely destroyed. The firms are:—J. H. Rowland & Co., Davis & Pugh, Bond Brothers & Co., and T. J. Vanemau. J. J. Buck's sawenth, and J. Tome's grain warehouse, one of the most extensive in this portion of the State, are badly damaged.

Two houses in the upper part of the town, occupred respectively by lamilies named Heins and Weir, are entirely demoished, and a bridge over a creek known as Rock Run has been swept away.

away. THE SITUATION TO-NIGHT.

All day the iemale inhabitants have been compelled to remain within doors, and men desirous of reaching either end of the town are compelled to do so in boats or to climb over rough and dangerous hills. The gorge is supposed to be at least seven miles in length. To-night the water has lailen about two feet, but the lee along the roadway leading to town is piled up in some places simost forty feet

high. The main bridge at Perryville is considered safe, and no danger is at present threatened to Havre de Grace.

THE BIVER-ACTION OF BAILBOAD AND BRIDGE

PITTSTON, Pa., March 19, 1875. To-night this town appears like a besieged city awaiting an attack. The people move about seriously, as though they felt that some awful and impending calamity from which they cannot fly was upon them. The ominous look of each person who arrives from the upper districts, where the débris of the flood still remain, fringing the banks with their disordered and frigid presence, is sufficient to arouse the gravest suspicions and to scatter to the winds the theories of the more nopeiul regarding an easy dissolution of the gorges. The agony of suspense seems even more terrible than the anticipated trouble. As the peo ple who have had some misgivings concerning the truth of the stories affeat about the immensity and formidable strength of the ice dams return from individual observations and examinations of them, bringing back the wildest indorsement of the reports, the feeling of unxiety grows apace and creates a universal gloom, which is very apparent. About four o'clock this afternoon a regorge was moving, and that it was quite likely that the whole mass would be loosened to-night and come down the river. This numer had the effect of keeping a large number of our merchants on the east side, because they did not care to run the risk of being caught by the flood on the other

THE DANGER OF WEST PITTSTON. In the event of a sudden and rapid rise of the river overflowing the banks again with threatening force, it is believed the means of transportation now provided for instant flight will be found adequate, and that no loss of life will result, however furious the treshet may prove. Ever since the flood of Tuesday night telegrams have poured in at the office here, inquiring about the safety of friends in this locality. It is well, therefore, to

in at the office here, inquiring about the safety of friends in this locality. It is well, therefore, to state that unless something far more terrible than is anticipated should occur the anxiety regarding the deliverance of the people residing in West Pittston may be set at rest, as every precaution has been taken to prevent any serious affliction of this nature.

The weather continues very cold this morning. The surface of the river even, swift as it is running, was coated with thin ice. Of course, while such a frigid state of things exists, it is not at all likely that the great gorge will move out, and, therefore, the reports circulated this aiternoon are not to be credited.

THE BUINED BRIDGES.

The river for the past two days has been dotted with small boats, ierrying passengers across. The rates of lare, which began at \$1, have settled to fitteen cents. To-day the directors of the Pittston Perry and Bridge Company, which owned the old bridge, have advertised for propossis to run a lerry for teams and passengers. This company also give notice that they will construct a new bridge on the old piers, which are still standing.

CLERING THE TRACKS.

James Archbald, Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad. Was in town yesterday, making arrangements to commence the rebuilding of the railroad orige at the earliest possible day. This will connect Scranton again with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, came through with a passenger train. He has been engaged since Wednesday morning with hundreds of men at work clearing the track of the solid fee boulders that covered it for two miles to a depth of from three to fitteen leet. To-day 300 men out through three-duarters of a mile of the heaviest ice. To-morrow the passenger trains will commence running north. John Pittsbon of the rained to make through with a passenger trains will commence running north. John Pittsbon on the track between Pittston and Wilkesbarre are several leet in depth. The gorge of ice in the river above here commences at a po connections with New Tork and Thinadepina until next week, as the ice and water on the track between Pittston and Wikesbarre are several feet in depth. The gorge of ice in the river above here commences at a point about two miles north and continues up the river for nine miles, to a point in the Lehigh valley known as Palls Station. The ice in this gorge is thought by the Superintendent to be heavier and thicker than any that has yet come down the stream. As the water in the river falls the cakes of ice become more compact and freeze, making them more solid than might otherwise be the case. Where the road has been cut through the "Narrows" the excavation is so deep that the passing train is entirely hidden out of sight. The spectacle is so grand and imposing that several enterprising photo-operators took views of the scene to-day. Above this last mentioned gorze is another ice dam, but of strail dimensions. Therefore, about a hundred miles up the river it is cleared of large bodies of ice; but at the place known as the Big island is ice which has been checked by a large leeder dam for the Chenaugo Canal. At this point the ice is always very thick, and this year it is still more heavy. It is estimated by Engineer Stedman, of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, that it will take a rise of five leet more water to move the gorged ice. To-morrow morning your correspondent will start via the Pennsylvania Raliroad, with a special car furnished by the superintendent, to make a personal observation of the gorge and the damage in this locality.

Your correspondent made a tour of West Pittston and the west side of the river from the "Narrows" opposite Campbell's Ledge along the foot of the mountains to a point near Forty Fort, seven miles from Pittston, we icond further progress prohibited by reason of the ice that has been lets on the mountains to repetit the decay of the reword into the sorge and the damage in this locality.

tion bridge now lay. At the hignest point north that we ascended, which is some two miles from Pittston, we found further progress prohibited by reason of the fee that has been left on the mountain road, from six to fifteen feet in thickness. This, we are authoritatively informed, is the condition of the road for several miles up the tiver on the west side, and it will require the united influence of the Township Treasurer and the genial rays of the monarch of the heavens several mental to clear the road so that the farmers can get to market with their produce. It is just this side of this point that a depression in the land running to the right and back of West Pittston that Carpenter's Creek flows. The bridge on the main road over the creek has been washed away and through this channel large quantities of water bave flowed, overflowing thousands of acres of the low hands, and leaving huge boulders upon the plains which will have to be plasted or removed by some agency before the farmers can till the soil. This is the cause from which so much anxiety was left by the citizens, lest the dam of ice should cause a turn in the enanuel of the river. The ice thrown upon either bank of the river now would seem to give assurance that the course of the river will not be materially changed, although all signs and prophecies relative to the floods have failed this spring.

As reported above by the best autherity, it will

not be materially changed, although all signs and prophecies relative to the floods have failed this spring.

A WARM STORM NEEDED.

As reported above by the best authority, it will require a rise of several feet of water to move the nine mile gorge, and there is no probability of this rise taking place until we have some warm weather or a neavy, warm rain. The latter is the more probable. Rather, we should say, we have some the assurance of "old Probabilities" that a heavy storm is coming East, and we base our prognostication somewhat upon this statement from the Weather Bureau. But, in either event, while the softening influences are at work upon the gorge they must have the same effect upon the snows that cover the mountains and plains from two to three leet deep, and then will come what the old raftimen call the 'severe freshet,' which they aver is even larger than the first flood, and which always removes the ice ledges of the latter, and it the nine mile gorge starts before the ice dam between here and Wilkesbarre there is every reason to believe that the water will be backed up in West Pittston even algher than it was on Tuesday evening. The several houses inundated at the north end of the town, near the junction, have not been remandited, and the banks of the west side are watched faltainly by auxious citizens to give the alarm of any change in the condition of the ice and water.

The scene near of ice, although the plains between the road and the river are covered with watel and acres of cakes of ice and the new formation of ice. In the midday sun the thousands of acres of ice presented a most lovely view to the eye and flied the heart with admiration, not-

water and acres of cakes of ice and the new formation of ice. In the midday sun the thousands of acres of ice presented a most lovely view to the eye and fliled the heart with admiration, notwithstanding the undisputed fact that in the passing away of the scene disasters were sure to follow. Immediately below Wyoming, on the direct route to submerged kingston, for miles the road and piains, from the channel of the rivers to the foot of the mountains, for a mue in width, the land is covered with ice and water. Your correspondent was forced to pick his way through banks of snow and ice and water at the base of the mountains until he arrived nearly opposite Forty Fort. At this point from the eastern to the western flow of waters the distance cannot be less than three miles. Forty Fort has one of the handsomest cemeteries in the interior of the State. It is focated on a rise of ground, and, while the waters flow entirely around it, the cemetery is free from damage, and the general press despatches created an unjustifiable spirit of anxiety as to the fact of the cemetery in the nearts of those having friends buried here by reporting it swept away.

DEBRIS OF BRIDGES.

Abandoning the vehicle in which we had come so far, your correspondent took to the fields of ice, over which he passed for a mile to the Caannel of the river, where lay lodged in the ice the spans of the converge bridge. Here he count aundreds of workmen employed by the bridge companies in saving iron and timoer available. The policy of the Covered Bridge Company is to burn the wood and by this means secure all the iron in the same, and two spans were sending up to the clouds volumes of olack smoke, which called to the scene hundreds of curious men and women, who dared the hazards of a trip over the ice bergs to who dared the hazards of a trip over the ice bergs to who dared the hazards of a trip over the ice bergs to who dared the hazards of a trip over the ice bergs to who dared the hazards of a trip over the ice bergs to who dared the hazards of a t

ef the river, where the laborers have out heles in the ice, and shoving the iron stringers through sink them in hopes that the flood will not carry them off. The Wilkesbarre Toll Bridge Company visited Pitiston yesterday, and made arrangements with the Covered Bridge Company to fire their bridge, securing the latter a sum reported to be \$5,000. The work of destruction was begun this alternoon. It is hoped that this purchase by the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company of the right to burn the Pitiston Covered Bridge will give additional security to the Wilkesbarre Bridge. The new Iron Bridge Company did not sell the right to burn their bridge and the labor of saving the iron structure is carried on day and night.

At midnight it is snowing very last. The wind is blowing strongly. At Ransom the river has risen as many leet. The supposition is that the waters have cut a channel through the Ransom gorge, and, rushing down, are again obstructed by the gorge below Pittston, damming up and sending the tide back to Pittston. What is to follow? What shall we do to be saved? Is the prayer of saint and sinner.

GREAT DAMAGE AT BAINBRIDGE-NABBOW ES CAPES FROM DEOWNING.

BAINBRIDGE, Pa., March 19, 1875 This town was the scene of the most violent and destructive flood yesterday that has ever visited this locality, the water exceeding in depth by six feet the remarkable freshet of 1865, which caused an immense destruction of property along the Susquebanua.

Bainbridge is located about nine miles west of

Columbia, and has a population of a few hundred people. The Pennsylvania Ratiroad and canals separate it from the Susquenanua River. The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are covered with ice for a distance of about ten miles, some places to the depth of fitteen feet. At Collins' Station, a few miles west of this town, the destructiveness of the flood is shown in the demolition of several buildings. At the upper pletely obstructed, the ics burying it out of sight. A similar condition of things exists for several miles down the railroad, the depth of the ice varying from four to fifteen feet. Nearly all the houses in Bainoridge skirting the main ice, four of them completely wrecked. Several buildings in the upper section of the town were saved by four or five canalboats, which prevented the ice from dashing against and breaking them to pieces. street have been damaged by the huge cakes of

saved by four or five canalboats, which prevented the ice from dashing against and breaking them to pieces.

NARROW ESCAPES.

The sudden rise in the river came on the people while some of them were at dinner, and they had scarcely time to retreat to piaces of safety before the ponderous blocks of loc commenced to dash against their houses. In twenty minutes the river rose about eight leet. On part of one of the demolished houses the ice is piled up to the second story windows. On the island opposite the willage is located a house and barn, the latter procedly 100 yards from the former. A family occupied the house, and when the water and ice commenced encroaching on them the members ascended to the second foor. The barn was dislodged, turned completely around and carried to a point near the house, which was also slightly removed from its foundation. The situation of the occupants was perilous and they expected to be carried down the stream every minute. But the flood soon receded and they were saved. The oldest inhabitant here, who has resided for fifty-five years in the village, says the flood was unprecedented. That of 1865 was considered immense, but It was not comparable with the ice flood of Thursday. No one was killed, or even injured, yesterday, those in the most dangerous positions fleeing from their houses or opportunely seeking refuge on the upper floors.

The Pennsylvania Kaiiroad Company has probably a thousand men employed in removing the ice from the tracks between a point above Rainbridge and Columbia, but from the progress made to-day it is doubtlu if double the number will be able to clear the track sufficiently to enable trains to pass over it for a week.

The telegraph poles and wires nave been destroyed and rendered useless, and all communication between Harrisourg and this place and points beyond is completely cut off.

In consequence of the ice flood the Pennsylvania Railroad Company experiences much inconvenience in the subjement of ireight, and every possible effort will be made to restor

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAVOC OF THE RIVER NEAR MARIETTA AND COLUMBIA.

MARIETTA, Pa., March 19, 1875. Susquehanna at this point beggars description. Here several gorges followed each other in quick succession, and the havoc made is fearful to behold. The first gorge formed at the steam sawmill of Miller & Musser, and in the twinkling of an eve carried away the entire mill and all the lumber, &c., in its neighborhood. Another gorge was formed opposite the upper depot. Here immense piles of ice are thrown up on the bank and in the canal, almost rivalling in magnitude the York Mountains, whose snow-covered sides rise abruptly from the opposite shore.

In this neighborhood the greatest damage has

In this neighborhood the greatest damage has been done to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Large blocks of ice, weighing many tons, have been forced bodily under the track, and rails ties, telegraph poles and wires lie broken and twisted up in a shapeiess mass. Communication by rail and telegraph was entirely cut off, but the telegraph wires have been rigged up on the trees and are working to-night.

All the houses along the river were in imminent danger from the immense blocks of ice which were forced, with irresistore power, against their foundations and fronts. The cellars and lower stories are flooded with water, and the denizens have taken refuge in the higher parts of the town. Several canal boats have oeen carried from the canal and thrown topsy turry upon the railroad track. One lies snagged against a tree, with beams parted and rudder broken. Between 2,000 and 3,000 laborers have oeen employed to clear and repair the railroad track, and it is presumed travel over it will be resumed on Monday.

Monday.

At Columbia the railroad bridge has been injured to some extent. An engine passed over this attenoon, and upon examination it was found that nearly every span had been injured and that travel over it was unsaie.

THE BIVER FALLING AT WILKESBARRE-AMEND-ING DISRUPTED BAILROAD COMMUNICATION-FEARS OF THE NEXT BREAKING OF THE ICE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19, 1875. ice remains in the same condition, no change at this point being perceptible. Communication across the flats to Kingston is still cut off. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, however, can passenger trains across the Delaware and Hudson Bridge to-day, three miles down the river, thus bringing the Harpany connects also at Wilkesbarre with the Lehigh Valley, and as soon as that road is cleared will run upon it to Pittston Junction, where there is access to the Lackawanna and there is access to the Lackawanna and Bioomsburg road again. The Lebigh Valley company succeeded in re-establishing their telegraph line to-day, and the connection is again complete from Waverly to Philadelphia. A force of 300 men has been engaged in removing the ice from the track above Pittston. The Philadelphia and New York division of that road is cleared so that a train came through from Towarda to Pittston Junction at filteen minutes past six o'clock this evening. To-morrow up trains Nos. 30 and 4 and down trains Nos. 7 and 29 will run over that division, and on Monday all the passenger trains will be put on.

and down trains nos. 7 and 29 will full over that division, and on Monday all the passenger trains will be put on.

THREATENED DANGER.

Attention is again turned principally to the gorge above Pittston, which threatens danger more than the one at Wilkesbarre. It begins two miles from Pittston and extends to Falls Station, a distance of nine miles, and is formed of heavier and stronger ice than that which destroyed the bridge and devastated west Pittston. The inmabitants of the latter place are alsarmed, learing that they may have a heavier visitation than before. It is the general opinion that this gorge must go first and be precipitated upon the one at Wilkesbarre, and if such be the case woe be unto the whole Wyoming Valley. The more these gorges are looked at the greater the danger appears and the more frightened the inhabitants grow. To add to the frozen appearance of the valley a raging snow storm has set in. The woather remains very cold.

THE DELAWARE VALLEY. DANGER OF A STILL GREATER FLOOD-PREDIC-TIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE WISEACRES-

WHAT DESTRUCTION A THAW MAY CAUSE-SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 19, 1875.
Although all danger from the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware is over, and the worst that can be done by it is done, it is safe to calculate that the spring flood-the natural rise of the water after the vernal storms-is yet to come. Every thing indicates that the annual flow this cpring will be one of unprecedented severity.

There are yet nearly three feet of snow on the ground along the upper Delaware, there has been comparatively little sain. by the late storm that several of the main tributaries of the Delaware are not yet clear of ice The Lackawaxen River is yet solid almost from its place is still unbroken. The warm rains and vinds of the spring months will rapidly convert the snow into water, and it is a well known fact in the Delaware Valley that the flood following predecessor. It is an accepted rule among freshet the water will rise as high as the ice left lodged on the shores and obstructions in the streams. Judge O. S. Dimmick, of this place, who has lived on the bank of the Delaware for twentyave years, and who has observed the action of the ice and water in the stream, says this will prove correct in nine cases out of ten.

ANOTHER DELUGE.

If its correctness is proved this spring, the flood that is yet to come will be unprecedented in the history of this valley. The ice along the shores of at an average height of twenty feet in a wall at least ten feet through. The flood that is to take this off, while it will not be attended with danger from ice floes and gorges, will be of such proportions that there is abundant cause for the apprehension which is still throughout the valley. The water has known to overflow the banks of Delaware at this place in June, when there was

no damming up of ice and no outside causes for its great rise, being the result of heavy rains. In May, 1836, mach of the district inundated on Wednesday was flooded, but the number of buildings in that section was then limited to a dozen or so, and the damage was slight.

The first news from the lee Ireshet below this place, owing to the destruction of the telegraph results of the communication, was received up to the communication, was received up to other ocommunication, and received up to other ocommunication, and received up to many places and fooding the country. At Millord, Pa., a large dam belonging to the extensive spoke incurrence and gristmills of Jacob Kiaver, near the mouth of Lawkill Creek, was washed away. The dam had but just been completed. The loss is unknown, but is undoubtedly heavy, About half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morting the people assembled on the blun at Millord viewing the breaking up were slaimed to see a span o: the suspension bridge at this place coming down the river in the rice. The person of the suspension bridge at this place coming down the property of all kinds were carried between the pier and the Pennsylvania subument, and just cleared the roadway of the Millord bridge.

From Millord to the Water Gap fences, trees and loose property of all kinds were carried away. The ice had a terrific struggle to get through the Water Gap, and for a time the destruction of Dutchburg, on the Pennsylvania side, was threatened by the rising waters. The ice was piled up fitly leet in the rocky pass, but shally broke away with a fearful crash and moved on down the Stream.

No news of any disaster from the flood has been received here from below the Gap, except from Easton. At that place history the firm the dear the roadway of the property of all the property of all the property of a property of a property of a property of a

door with the dead baby in her arms and was rescued from her perilous position. She refused to give up the corpse until she found her agonized mother in the crowd. The mother and the brave little girl, with the dead child, were given shelter, and yesterday the corpse was buried.

RESCUE OF A CONSUMPTIVE.

Mary Ann Kelly, a young lady dying with consumption, it was thought necessary to remove from her mother's house, in Sussex street, to the Cathohe Children's liome, in Ball street. The poor girl, emaciated and suffering greatly, was placed in a sleigh, which was driven slowly to the Home A Sister of Charity walked by the side of the conveyance, holding the girl's hand and cheering her with words of comfort. The touching sadness of the scene drew tears from the eyes of all who witnessed it.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.

A pig swam from its flooded pen to a large cake of ice that was floating by. He succeeded in climbing upon it and passed down with the surging mass around him. A number of chickens, their coot filling with water, flew to cakes of ice and went down the stream. The pig passed salely down the river to Milford, eight miles below, where his rait of ice floated into an eddy and he

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING. MEMPHIS, March 19, 1875. The river here is rising steadily. It is now within two feet of high water mark, and the planters along the river are alarmed about an

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, March 19, 1875. The trial of Treasurer Cardozo is in progress be-

fore the Legislature at Columbia. The argument of the counsel for the defence was concluded to-Speaker Elliott, of the House of Representatives, rules that Governor Chamberlain's veto of

the bill to settle the floating debt of the State is wold, the bill having become law through the Governor's failure to return it within the specified time. This view being opposed by the Governor's supporters the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported that they were unable to agree upon the status of the bill.

The Legislature yesterday ordered the arrest of Mr. Thompson, editor of the Columbia Union Herald, for contempt, but released him to-day.

ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

BANGOR. Me., March 19, 1875. At the adjourned election for Mayor to-day F. M. Houghton, democrat. was elected by 89 majority, in a total vote of 3,209. The republicans nave four majority in joint Council.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's Pharmacy, Heratio Building:— 1874, 1875, 3 A. M. 1875, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875, 1 

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A BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRY
Bronchins, Consumption
A wonderful cure.

R. V. Pirror M. D. Reffelo, M. Y.

Dras Sim—I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchis! trouble. I ried many doctors and things with consumption. I would be a suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchis! trouble. I ried many doctors and mings with consumption of the accessive has, left. Becoming a severe form, suffering simost a botal loss of voice. I returned from here, but had been home only two weeks shen I was completely prostrated with homorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks and first three inside of nine days. In the September following: I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very techle state. My bronchial trouble remained, and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effor for relief seemed fruitiess I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continues in this feeble state, rasing blood almost daily until about the list of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested you remedies. But I was extremely seemical that they would be a me sood, as thad for a suggested you remedies. But I was extremely seemical that they would be a me sood, as had one and doctors with discust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and state. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it cavefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sagl's Cararrar Rampor, your Golden Mental Discovery and Pallers, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I feit much better, my appetite improved and I gained in strength and fiest. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no more hemorrhayes from the longs, tout a severe error, in I have not my appet A BLEEDING FROM LUNGS,

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
St. Louis, No., March 15, 1873. To the Editor of the Herald:— St. Louis, Mo., March 15, 1875.
The Life Association of America is solvent, with a good surplus. Humors to the contrary are laise. The Directors have asked the Insurance Superintendent to make an examination limited surplus of the affairs and accounts of the Association. HOUGH, President. EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary,

OLD PROBABILITIES IS NOT ALWAYS weather wise, but KNOX'S announcement of his Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS is a proot positive of the advent of spring. Exhibitions of these marvellously elegant fabrics at retail at 212 Broadway and Fitth Avenue Hotel store Wholesade department, 212 Broadway.

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